

PART I—Section 2

GENERAL.

No. G. 10557—G. M. 116-17-79, dated 2nd February 1918.

In continuation of Notification No. G. 10348—G. M. 116-17-75, dated the 28th January 1918, the following Notification No. 20—D, dated the 5th January 1918, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, adding to the list of firms in China to which goods may be exported and from which goods may be imported, is hereby republished for general information:

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following additions shall be made in the schedule appended to this Department Notification No. 8413, dated the 21st July 1917, as subsequently amended, viz.—

Additions.

Caprino, P., Tientsin.
Compagnie Generale d'Extreme-Orient, Tientsin.
Marzoli, E., Tientsin.
Runacher, J. Tientsin.

No. G. 10603—G. M. 488-17-2, dated 2nd February 1918.

The following Memorandum No. G. 537, dated the 26th December 1917, from the Government of India, Indian Munitions Board, Delhi, is published for general information:—

Owing to the extreme difficulty of obtaining tin, iron and steel sheets for the manufacture of drums and other receptacles for articles such as paints, oils, etc., it is essential that care should be taken in the preservation of such receptacles in order that the fullest use possible may be made of them.

2. Complaints have been made to the Indian Munitions Board that manufacturers find great difficulty in getting customers to return receptacles in which goods have been sent, out manufacturers charge only a nominal amount for these receptacles and customers apparently consider that they are at liberty to retain the receptacles after payment of this nominal charge. It should, however, be realised that when receptacles have been specially made for a manufacturer's products it is highly desirable that they should be returned to the manufacturer for refilling rather than that they should be sold in the bazaar even when higher prices than the nominal prices charged by the manufacturers can be obtained.

3. The Government of India, therefore, trust that all officials will do their best to preserve all metal receptacles and whenever desired will return them to the manufacturers in good-condition for refilling.

No. G. 292—G. M. 51-11-1, dated 13th July 1914.

It is hereby notified for general information that applications for appointments in the State Service should be drawn up on printed copies of the form appended below. Applications not complying with this requirement are liable to be overlooked.

APPLICATION FOR APPOINTMENT.

SIR,

I beg to tender this my application for appointment and state the following particulars. Specimens of my handwriting in English and Kanarese, on half sheets of paper, foolscap size, are annexed hereto together with copies of my testimonials.

I am, your obedient servant,

(Signature)

- (1) Name
- (2) Approximate date of birth
- (3) Father's name
- (4) Caste, sect, etc.
- (5) Place of birth or domicile
- (6) Residence and address
- (7) Previous appointment, if any, and the reason for its cessation
- (8) Present occupation and salary, if any
- (9) What post is sought

- (10) Claims by relationship to past or existing servants of the State.
- (11) Personal claims (such as by services rendered in acting or temporary appointments, etc.).
- (12) Qualifications such as examinations passed, etc.
- (13) Other particulars which the applicant wishes to state.

No. 4088—San. 11-17-20, dated 25th January 1918.

Under clause 1 of Section 2 of Regulation I of 1906, Vaccination shall be compulsory for a further period of three years, from 1st February 1918, in the local area within the control of the Bannur Municipality in the Mysore District.

No. 4170—San. 11-17-21, dated 28th January 1918.

Under clause 1 of Section 2 of Regulation I of 1906, it is hereby declared that Vaccination shall be compulsory for a period of three years, from 1st February 1918, within the limits of the Huliyurdurga Union, Tumkur District.

No. 4269—San. 15-17-19, dated 1st February 1918.

The following notification of the Madras Government is republished for general information:—

"Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Kalahasti in the Kalahasti Division of the Chittur District, if persons from infected portions of the Anantapur, North Arcot, Bellary, Chittur, Kurnool and Salem Districts, the Mysore State and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Brahmotsavam or Mahasivaratri festival:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 4th to 17th March 1918, inclusive, of persons from the said parts and further directs that between the said dates no tickets to travel by railway shall be sold at the Stations of Kelamangalam, Dharmapuri, Polur, on the South Indian Railway and the Stations of Adoni, Aspari, Bantanahall, Guntakal, Nancherla, Timmanacherla, Bellary, Bellary Cantonment, Virapur, Hagari, Gooty, Maddikora, Oblapuram, Hospet, Gulapalyamu, Pulakurch, Baivanhal, Sonalapuram, Kudatini, Tornagallu, Nagarur, Tuggali, Kosgi, Rayalcheruvu, Papinayakanhalli, Daroji, Motagavalli, Anantapur, Pamidi and Kallur on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway for the Stations of Pudi, Mamanduru, Chendragiri, Tirupati East, Tirupati West, Chiatanur, Renigunta, Yerpadu, Kalahasti, Akkurti, Yellakuru, Venkatagiri and Vendodu on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, to any person intending or believed to be intending to be present at the said festival.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

By Order,

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

REVENUE.

No. R. 7942—L. R. 338-15-9, dated 31st January 1918.

INVITING OPINION ON CONSTITUTION OF NEW TALUKS BY THE ABOLITION OF SUB-TALUKS.

The question of abolishing Sub-Taluks and constituting new Taluks in their place wherever necessary by territorial readjustment, has been engaging the consideration of Government for some time past. The matter has been also frequently pressed upon Government by the public and the Members of the Representative Assembly.

2. The question has not been carefully considered and the proposals before Government are as follows:—

- (i) The marginally noted seven Sub-Taluks may be constituted into seven Taluks by the addition of a few villages from the adjoining taluks. The headquarters of the new Taluks may be the same as those of the Sub-Taluks, except in the case of No. 6 (Narasimharajapura), which will have Balehonnur as headquarters.
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| 1. Closepet. | 5. French Rocks. |
| 2. Gudibanda. | 6. Narasimharajapura. |
| 3. Koratagere. | 7. Harihar. |
| 4. Turuvekere. | |

(ii) The remaining two Sub-Taluks of Alur and Kumsi, may be abolished and absorbed in the Taluks of Hassan and Shimoga respectively.

3. Government will be prepared to consider objections to these proposals, or other suggestions in respect of them, from the public, if preferred within a period of three months from the date of this notification. The proposals are embodied in the appendix.